CHICAGO POLICEMEN AND STRIKERS RESTED ON THURSDAY,

But There Is a Possibility the Turbulent Scenes of the Past Week May Be Repeated.

STRIKE BREWING

TEAMSTERS' TROUBLE SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN ADJUSTED,

Until It Was Learned Some of the Leaders Who Were Discharged Would Not Be Taken Back.

MEMBERS OF THE STOCKYARDS EM-

PLOYES' UNION DISPLEASED.

Unless All Men Be Reinstated Five Thousand Butchers May Be Called Out-Thursday's Compromise.

CHICAGO, June 5 .- Peace reigned in the city to-day, but to-night there were mut- | SERIOUS TROUBLE GROWING OUT OF terings of discontent, and it is possible there may be further trouble. The teamsters' strike was settled this morning, apparently to the satisfaction of everybody, but this evening it was reported some of the strike leaders who had been discharged would not be taken back. The men are members of the Stockyards Employes' Union. Their organization, which was formed less than three weeks ago and already has a membership of over 700, is affiliated with the Butchers' Union. Michael Donnelly, president of the North American Meat Cutters' Union, has been asked to adjust the trouble. Late to-night a conference for to-morrow between Mr. Donnelly | men charged the crowds and twenty arand A. W. Leonard, superintendent of the rests were made. Union Stockyards Transit Company, was arranged. Mr. Leonard will be asked to reinstate the men who have been discharged, and unless he consents to do so it is said that the 5,000 butchers employed in the different packing plants will be

AGREEMENT WITH TEAMSTERS.

Both Sides Yesterday.

CHICAGO, June 5 .- The strike of teamsters employed by the packers, which lasted nearly two weeks and yesterday caused the most serious rioting that has occurred since the American Railway Union strike in 1894, came to an end at 4:15 o'clock this morning as the result of a secret conference between representatives of the packers and teamsters at the Grand Pacific Hotel, which had been in session since 8 o'clock last night. The agreement reached at the conference is a partial victory for the teamsters, in that the packers declared they will not discriminate against mem-

A rumor that the packers would refuse A to re-employ leaders of the strikers caused much uneasiness among the men this afternoon, and there were mutterings that if disturbances shall be forced into idleness because of their conduct during the strike there will be further trouble at the stockyards. The teamsters are to return to work to-morrow morning. A few were His Holiness in Good Humor and Anxgiven teams to-day, but the majority was told to report to-morrow. Soon after the agreement was ratified by the men a report, coming from some untraceable source, spread that the packers had determined to take back only teamsters who had not been active in the strike. That Judge Taft, civil Governor of the Philipthe companies would exercise a choice in | pines; Bishop Thomas O'Gorman, of Sioux taking back their former teamsters seemed | Falls, S. D.; Judge Smith and Major Pornot to have occurred to the men before, ter, of the judge advocate's department at and on investigation it was found that Washington. The Americans were met at several workmen employed in the yards had recently been discharged. These men | loti, the Papal chamberlain, and were condeclare they have been singled out because they were strong union men and strike sympathizers. This is denied by the packers, but the statements of the discharged men are being carefully investi-

WHAT PACKERS INTENDED TO DO. Had the compromise agreement not been effected this would have been a red-letter day in the strike, as the packers had of meat into the heart of the city this ing and broken heads there were peace and the ripple of laughter as the two sides of the controversy good naturedly discussed the ending of the trouble. When the members of the conference separated this morning the strike was virtually at an end, but the agreement of the committeemen had to be ratified by the packers and the teamsters. This caused some further delay, and it was not until this evening that all arrangements had been completed for the strikers to return to work to-mor-

The agreement was ratified by the teamsters at a meeting in Corcoran Hall this afternoon. The document was signed by Albert Young, president of the National Teamsters' Union, and John Myers, president of the local union.

The meeting lasted over two hours, much of the time being taken up in waiting for laggards to arrive. When the agreement was read it was greeted with cheers. The concessions made to the packers were explained and the explanation was applauded. The concessions made by the packers were likewise dilated on and there were more It was obvious that the men were extremely content with their fights and happy that the worst riots in Chicago since

1894 had passed into history. John Myer, president of the local union, air and brought ponderous fists down on each other's backs. Only a few sume work. The great majority of them, worn out with much fighting and long Lumpkin; United States senator, A. S. hours of picket duty, declared their inten- Clay nominated for the six-year term.

tion of putting in about eighteen hours of sleep before again taking up the reins. As the men passed out of the hall a huge van carrying meat and driven by a clerk rum-bled past. The men cheered again, cheering a man who yesterday would have found a far different reception at their hands. The driver answered with a wave of the hand and the truck lumbered on, typical of the peace of a city, where but twentyfour hours before there had been riot and

TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT.

The scale agreed on at the secret conference this morning is 2 cents lower than that demanded by the men. It is as follows: Cart drivers, 18 cents an hour; single wagon, 20 cents; two horses, 221/2 cents; four horses, 27% cents; six horses, 30 cents. The men are to be paid full time from time of leaving barn until returning, with a deduction of half an hour for lunch. The document as drawn up is as follows: "At a conference held at the Grand Pa-

cific Hotel on the night of June 4, 1902, be-tween representatives of the Chicago packers and their packing-house teamsters, held at the suggestion of Carter H. Harrison, mayor, and the State Board of Arbitration. it was agreed, after due deliberation, to recommend to the two parties to the controversy now existing between the said teamsters and said packers that a com-promise of the said differences be effected by making the following suggestions for a

"First-That there shall be no discrimination against union teamsters. "Second-The scale of wages for teamsters shall be fair.

"Third-No teamsters shall be compelled to work on Labor day. "Fourth-Any teamster receiving more than the scale of wages shall not suffer a reduction of wages after this agreement

"The above and foregoing provisions were agreed on at said meeting The following persons represented the respective interests: Thomas J. Conners, Armour & Co.; John Meyer, Armour team-sters; Lewis Swift, Swift & Co.; W. F. Mc-Naughton, Swift teamsters; Thomas E. Wilson, Nelson Morris & Co.; E. T. Laid-(CONTINUED ON PAGE 5, COL. 4.)

goes into effect.

STREET-RAILWAY STRIKE.

Mobs at Providence and Pawtucket-Car Windows Smashed-Twenty Arrests Made.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 5 .- The streetrailway strike took a violent form to-night. Crowds of men blocked the streets and hooted and jeered at the officers and passengers of cars, hurling missiles through windows, cutting trolley ropes and defacing with knives the inner fittings of cars. The officers freely used their clubs in half a dozen individual riots, mounted

The initial cause of the disturbance was the parade of about 300 striking conductors and motormen. The line of march led up the main thoroughfare where a crowd soon gathered. Motormen and conductors on the cars which followed were hissed and jeered at until a blockade gave opportunity for a demonstration. There was instant response. The trolley was pulled off, missiles filled the air and for half an hour the thousands shouted themselves hoarse. The police were unable to gain the mastery until a number of arrests were made, which started the crowd in another direction. Compromise That Was Accepted by Similar outbreaks followed and they grew so serious that all the available police in the city were called into the business section. Towards midnight the excitement ceased and the crowd dispersed, the absence of cars eliminating the chief cause

of irritation. Owing to the lack of police vigilance in Pawtucket, where the system was severely crippled, the unruly element was allowed a full sway because of the refusal of the mayor to afford police protection. Bowlders were piled upon the tracks, wagons were walked in front of cars so that progress was slow and perilous, and finally the drivers and conductors were set upon or missiles were hurled at them.

The traction officials maintain that 750 out of a total of 1,200 men are at work. The union, after several meetings, reports

those who have been active in the recent GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINES DISCUSSES CHURCH AFFAIRS.

> ious to Settle the Friar Question in a Satisfactory Way.

ROME, June 5.-The Pope to-day received the entrance of the Vatican by Mgr. Bisducted to the Pope's private library. There Judge Taft presented the Pontiff with a box containing President Roosevelt's !iterary works. The Pontiff asked Judge Taft to thank President Roosevelt for his gift. Bishop O'Gorman acted as interpreter. The audience lasted forty minutes.

Taft reviewed, in a summary way, the questions in the Philippines which require settlement. He pointed out to his Holiness that the readjustment of the relations of planned to send a wagon train of 135 loads | the church and state in the islands was not an indication of hostility of the United States to the Catholic Church, but declared morning. Instead of another day of riot- that such readjustment was merely a ne- greater difficulties and few had emerged cessity under the American Constitution. Governor Taft referred to the prosperity and the freedeom of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States and cited these formally moving the vote of £50,000. conditions as an assurance that the Vatican had nothing to fear from the extension

of the authority of the United States over the Philippine islands. Replying to Judge Taft, the Pontiff expresed the greatest pride in the Roman atholic Church in the United States and interest in the great Republic. He said he earnestly desired to help the American administration of the Philippines in every possible way, and he assured Governor Taft that the Vatican would approach all questions raised in the broadest and most conciliatory spirit. The Pope also said that matters of detail in connection with the questions to be decided would be referred to a committee of cardinals, where they would be considered at length, and that all the issues would be treated with the sole aim of reaching a settlement satisfactory

to all parties concerned The Pope appeared to be in excellent health during his interview with Governor Taft and was of vivacious humor. He referred pleasantly to Archbishop Ireland in what he had to say concerning the Roman

GEORGIA DEMOCRATS.

Catholic Church in the United States.

They Nominate a State Ticket, with J. M. Terrell at the Head.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 5 .- Incomplete returns received to-night from the Democratic primaries held throughout this State Cook: controller general, W. A. Wright: state treasurer, R. E. Park; attorney general, J. C. Hart; state school commissioner, W. B. Merritt; commissioner of agriculmen returned to the yards to re- ture, O. B. Stevens; prison commissioner, Thomas Eason; associate justices of the Supreme Court, A. J. Cobb and Samuel

CAN'T LOSE IT!



"Confound that shadder! I never can get in there as long as that headlight is turned on me."

IRISH AGITATOR YELLED DOWN IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Members Drowned His Voice When He Tried to Traduce Lords Kitchener and Roberts.

UTTERANCES VIOLENT

SO FIERY HE WAS FORCED TO COOL

HIS LIPS WITH DRINK.

Grant of \$250,000 for Kitchener Voted -Also Thanks for the Fighters in South Africa.

LONDON, June 5.-In accordance with King Edward's message to the House of Commons yesterday the government leader, A. J. Balfour, in the House this afternoon, asked for a vote of £50,000 to Lord Kitchener. As a remarkable coincidence Parliament on June 5 three years ago voted its thanks and £30,000 to the same general for his services in Egypt.

Mr. Balfour in supporting the motion referred to Lord Kitchener's rapid promotion. He said it had been given to few which attended the British arms at the cuted his duty with admirable energy and skill. But it was not till Lord Roberts left that the claims of Lord Kitchener to the gratitude of his countrymen reached their present magnitude. Lord Kitchener had to meet unique difficulties. He had erected no fewer than 4,000 miles of block-While talking with the Pope Governor houses, and in the conduct of the campaign had shown the fertile range of his resources, boundless courage, energy and resolution, and to these qualities Great Britain owed the termination of the war. Few English generals had contended with from them in a more triumphant and brilliant way. Mr. Balfour concluded with

The Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who seconded the motion, presented a warm tribute to Lord Kitchener as a soldier and statesman.

John Dillon, Irish Nationalist, led the opposition in behalf of the Nationalists. Mr. Dillon said he and his friends absolutely objected to the vote because they were opposed to the policy of the war in South Africa and the conduct of the campaigr, which involved wholesale devastation of the country, the burning of farms and sacrifice of life.

Henry Labouchere, advanced Liberal, also

opposed the vote. REDMOND CREATES A SCENE. William Redmond, Irish Nationalist he desired to repeat that Lord Kitchener

caused a scene of great disorder. He said was responsible for the death of 15,000 children, and that he had warred on women and children. That was his absolute conviction, and he refused to withdraw the words. The country was living in an atmosphere of hypocrisy. When a man spoke the truth he was gagged.

hearable owing to the uproar caused by the cheers of the Irish Nationalists and the protests of the members of the other parties. The chairman replied to Mr. Redmond's appeal for a fair hearing that it was impossible to control the House, to ish forces in South Africa, up to May 20 which his speech appeared distasteful. During his speech Mr. Redmond indulged in considerable violence of language and had to be refreshed by a drink brought in by a friend. He said that, as an additional

more disgraceful conduct than any of the other generals. Then, turning to the ministerial benchs, Mr. Redmond shouted: "You allow the women and children of soldiers to starve, in order to honor the favorites of your corrupt society.

This statement was greeted with shouts of "Sit down!" "Name him!" and "Divide! while the Irish members jeeringly advised | SERIOUS DISTURBANCES IN THE the ministerialists to call in the police. Amid the din Mr. Redmond was heard saying that the House was disgracing itself in compensating the commander of the British forces in South Africa, while allowing the men who had fought there to drift was making itself red ulous in the eyes of the world by a motion pretending to celebrate some great feat of arms. Groans and persistent yells drowned any further attempt at speaking.

After a quarter of an hour spent by Mr. Redmond in fruitless endeavor to obtain a hearing, the closure was moved and adopted by 273 to 138 votes and the grant to Lord Kitchener was carried by 280 to 44 votes. The minority consisted of Irish Nationalists and two or three Radicals. When Mr. Balfour rose to move a vote of thanks to the officers and men of the army of South Africa, the uproar was renewed by the Irish Nationalists as a protest against

the treatment of Mr. Redmond. The speaker of the House, Mr. Court Gulley, thereupon appeared and asked them to desist, in the interest of freedom of debate, to which John Redmond, the Irish leader, replied that it was exactly in the interest of such freedom that the Irish Nationalists Mr. Balfour was then allowed to proceed He said there was no exact parallel for the motion. Never before had Great Britain sent so vast an army over the seas; never before had she fought such a campaign without allies and she had never been so aided by her volunteers and colonial troops, whose valor and humanity he praised.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman seconded the motion. He said he hoped there would not be a jarring note in the parliamentary appreciation of the services of those who upheld the valor of the British army in South Africa. Mr. Balfour's motion, including an ex-

pression of condelence with the bereaved,

was adopted by 382 to 42 votes. IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS. public servants to compass so much work | were present in the House of Lords when for their country in so short a time as Lord | Lord Salisbury moved a vote of thanks to Kitchener. He found the army in South the officers and men of the imperial service Africa in a state of disorganization, or dis- in South Africa. The motion specially location, consequent upon the ill success | mentioned the colonials premiers and paid a tribute to the splendid qualities of the early stage of the campaign, and he exe- troops, who, he said, contended under no ordinary difficulties against an enemy which had accumulated vast stores of munitions fighting in a peculiar country with which they were thoroughly familiar. The premier also said he thought the House had never before thanked, nor had such good cause to thank, the colonial troops for their assistance. Not long ago many people in Enrope thought the time of the downfall of the British empire had arrived. But the colonial troops came brilliantly to Great Britain's assistance and the more Great Britain's difficulties increased, the more the olonial loyalty manifested itself in aiding the empire to defy the hostility and bitterness of all its opponents. Great Britain had the assistance of a force which, a few years ago, was not dreamed of, and that was the subject of exultation in England. It was shown that when the country was denuded of troops, her naval supremacy was sufficient to protect her, and Great Britain was

Earl Spencer, the Liberal leader in the House of Lords, added his tribute to the Salisbury's motion for a vote of thanks to the officers and men of the imperial forces in South Africa was carried unanimously.

Lynch to Risk Arrest for Treason.

PARIS, June 5 .- The correspondent of the Associated Press learns that Col. Arthur next week. He will go straight to the House of Commons, attempt to take his seat and there abide the consequences.

Col. Arthur Lynch is accused of having fought with the Boers in South Africa. In elected to the House of Commons to represent Galway. It was announced in London Jan. 6 that Colonel Lynch would be prevented from taking his seat in the House, and that as soon as he set foot on English soil he would be arrested on a charge of treason. It is said that warrants the London police. Colonel Lynch has been | blaze. Mr. Redmond's remarks were almost un- | living in Paris for some time.

Cost of War in Human Life.

LONDON, June 5 .- An official statement issued by the War Office, this evening shows that the total reduction of the Britfrom disease and men invalided home. O these many have recovered and rejoined reason why he objected to the vote, Lord | their regiments, leaving 28,434 dead or per-Kitchener had violated the tomb of the | manently incapacitated. The total number Mahdi at Khartum, and he asserted that of troops killed in action or died of wounds Lord Kitchener and Lord Roberts, during is 7,792, while the total number of deaths the South Africa war, had been guilty of from disease is 13,250.

ANTHRACITE COAL REGION.

into the workhouses and that the House | Boy Shot by Operators' Guards, Pump Runner Beaten and Other Acts of Violence Committed.

> COLLIERY BURNED FENCES

AND A TRAIN CARRYING WORKMEN

THROWN OFF THE TRACK.

Nonunionists Intimidated by Stone Hurlers and the Pickets Employed by Striking Miners.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 5.- The spirit of unrest growing out of the anthracite miners' strike that has been manifesting itself more or less in this city and vicinity during the last few days broke out in earnest at two places in this city to-night, and as a result a boy was dangerously, if not fatally, shot by a guard at the Stanton colliery and a considerable portion The Prince of Wales and many peeresses of the fence around the Murray colliery was destroyed by fire. There has been colliery, which is operated by the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, controlled by the Central Railroad of New Jersey. The colliery is located in the southern part of the city. Several nights ago a part of the fence surrounding the place was burned and also a small frame building on the culm bank. Since then other attempts were made to fire the fence. The

guards as a result kept a close watch. thirteen years, was walking along the field outside the fence, it is said a guard on the inside fired a revolver or rifle at him. The bullet struck the boy in the back. The shot was heard by the people in the vicinity, and it looked for a time as though there would be serious trouble. The boy was quickly removed to the Mercy Hospital and the police notified. When the chief of police reached the colliery he, with never safer than during the period of the the assistance of the chief of the coal and iron police, made an investigation and finally placed the blame for the shoot-British forces in South Africa, and Lord ing on four coal and iron policemen. They were taken from the colliery by a circuitous route and landed in the lockup at midnight. The men say the boys were tearing down the fence and that they shot in the air to scare them and did not know that any one had been injured until told of Lynch has decided to go to London early it later. They also claim that some one on the outside fired at them. There were fourteen policemen on the inside of the operations. Each had a .38-calibre revolver, and besides there were five Winchesters ready for use. The men came from Phila-November of last year, however, he was delphia to-day and were placed on duty this

Shortly after the shooting the crowd sought vengeance on the company's property and some one set fire to a trestle work. The fire department was summoned, for the colonel's arrest are in the hands of and with considerable difficulty put out the

> At the Murray colliery, also operated by the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company, in the eastern part of the city, a crowd of hoys succeeded in burning about 400 feet of a high board fence that surrounds the company's property. The fire department

It was stated at strike headquarters tonight that thirty-three additional men had to quit. Most of the companies have ex- negro as an accessory.

freely. It was their purpose not to enlist the services of strangers until absolutely necessary. Nonunion men from the larger cities are still coming in, most of them being brought here under the cover of darkness. They are sent to the collieries during the night, because the officials do not care risk of having the recruits attacked. During the day and a part of the night the strikers are constantly on the watch and in a few minutes can call out the entire population of a mining village if necessary.

The action of the New York Board of to take up the matter of settling the strike aroused considerable interest. President

hausted their force of company employes

and are now using nonunion men more

Mitchell had nothing to say when he was asked for an expression of opinion on the new move. He said he knew nothing about it except what he had read in the newspapers. Mr. Mitchell kept close to his office all day. He spent the time in conferring with committeemen from various parts of the coal fields and did an unusual amount of telephoning. He said there was nothing new in regard to a settlement of the strike and expressed him-self as satisfied with the progress of the miners' campaign. The mining superintendents who were seen to-day had nothing new to add to the

day's budget of news. All of them said they were getting along fairly well. They continue to have trouble in operating their pumps, however, and in some mines the water is creeping up slowly notwithstanding the efforts of the men on hand to keep it down. This is caused mostly by a lack of firemen to keep up enough steam, and also to the fact that some of the men have to fill dual positions. The superintendent of one company said to-day that he had received a number of applications from en-gineers in cities outside of the coal regions for positions.

Persuaded to Quit Work.

SCRANTON, Pa., June 5.-The Lackawanna valley had its first demonstration against the working engineers, firemen and pump runners to-day. No serious disorder attended it, but it was effective in inducing a large number of these men to give up (CONTINUED ON PAGE 2, COL. 3.)

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Alleged to Be Threatened with Court-Martial for Betraying Official Secrets.

a sleeping-car berth. a special dispatch saying that he was sus- yawned. The chaplain read portions from pected in the White House of having the Scripture and offered prayer in the furnished details of the scandal involving | death cell, but Wheeler was listless and Lieutenant Arnold to Senator Culberson. General Miles's comment was:

" 'Senator Culberson seems to have made lain entered Wheeler's cell at 9 o'clock an answer as full as one could make and as explicit as Senator Beveridge or anyone

could demand.' "'But, for yourseif, general?" "I repeat that Senator Culberson seems to have made the reply for which you are asking." 'There is a second dispatch, general,' was then remarked, 'to the effect that you

are peremptorily ordered back to Washington to face charges? "General Miles would make no reply to this question. He left for Washington at 6:30 to-night, a short time after his arrival from Fort Riley. While here he did not

leave the Union station.

CHARACTERISTIC SCENE IN THE

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Unprintable Epithets Applied by Member-M. Loubet Called a Thief -Cabinet Reorganization.

PARIS, June 5 .- During a dispute in the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. De Largentaye, a reactionary deputy from the

Cotes du Nord, exclaimed: "Yes, you Republicans are swindlers and traitors, and in a way foreigners." A number of Republican deputies retorted

"And your President of the republic is

hotly, whereupon M. De Largentaye added

A scrimmage, during which fisticuffs deputies, including the Marquis de Dion, M. Millevoye and M. Mislier, taking part in the fighting. The fight occurred in the room of the committee of the Chamber To-night, while Charles McCann, aged of Deputies, which was engaged in the verification of the recent elections. The dispute which caused it arose over the national posters in which the Republicans were attacked in violent language. Several of the Nationalist deputies to-day approved these expressions, and in the row which followed the participants freely exchanged

> insults, such as "blackguard" and "thief." An official of the Chamber had to interene between the combatants. Deputy Bachimont having called M. Millevove a scoundrel, the latter sent M. Bachimont his seconds, the Count de Dion and M. De Largentaye, who in their official account of the interview said: "We informed M. Bachimont of the object of our tack on his divorced wife, who had left mission. He replied-(Here follows a filthy expression which is unprintable in English.) The Count de Dion retorted by slapping his face." M. Bachimont, to the foregoing, published

this terse reply: "Count de Dion says he slapped my face. This is a lie. It is reported that M. De Largentaye will be prosecuted for insulting President

M. Combes Forming a Cabinet.

PARIS, June 5 .- M. Henry Brisson, the former premier, who is a radical Repubican in politics, went to the Elysee Palace to-day as a result of President Loubet's of his jealousy and his cruelty to her when summons and was asked to form a Cabinet, but M. Brisson declined. Later in the day Senator Combes, progressive Republican and former vice presiient of the Senate, accepted the task of forming a new Cabinet.

NEGRO HANGED BY A MOB.

Confessed Complicity in the Murder of a South Carolina Woman.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 5 .- Jim Black, a negro implicated in the murder of the wife of J. K. Jones, a section master of the Atlantic Coast-line, was hanged near en route to jail. Black committed the joined the ranks of the strikers during the crime some weeks ago and escaped, but day and that more are expected out to- | was captured near Savannah yesterday and morrow. The operators are still able to fill | was being brought to Ravenal for confinement when apprehended by the mob. The the places of those that desert or are forced negro confessed his crime, naming another

to arouse the anger of the men and run the WILLIAM B. WHEELER. OF WAR-RICK, HANGED AT MICHIGAN CITY.

Trade in requesting President Roosevelt Drcp Fell Five Minutes After Midnight and Life Was Not Extinct Until Ten Minutes Later.

HOURS ON EARTH

MUCH THE SAME AS THE MANY THAT

WENT BEFORE.

Seemingly Indifferent to His Fate, and Regardless of His Surroundings

and His Friends.

THE LAW STRICTLY OBSERVED

THIRD HANGING IN THE PRISON CON-DUCTED WITH DECORUM.

Only the Legal Witnesses Present-No Effort to Secure Clemency-The Story of His Crime.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., June 6.-William SAID TO HAVE BEEN SUMMONED BY B. Wheeler, of Warrick county, who killed his son-in-law, Elias Burns, last fall, was hanged in strict accordance with the law in expiation of his crime when Friday was but five minutes old. He showed wonderful vitality. The drop fell at exactly 12:05 o'clock and it was 12:15 before the doctors

declared him dead. Wheeler's conduct during his last few hours on earth was the same as his conduct on the day of his arrival at the pris-KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 5 .- The Journal on last November. His demeanor was to-morrow will say: "Lieut, Gen. Nelson | that of a human being of the lowest type, A. Miles, commanding the army, passed and that death on the gallows, scarcely through Kansas City last night on his way thirty paces from his cell, awaited him from Fort Riley to Washington, called seemed to give him no more concern than there by President Roosevelt and threat- if he were going to take a walk down the ened with an immediate court-martial on a | corridor for exercise. The condemned man charge of having betrayed official secrets. spent the day as others since his incarcer-Whereas General Miles went through here ation, except that the visits of officers the day before, attended by several other were more frequent. Warden Reid and members of a board convened to observe the chaplain, the Rev. H. L. Henderson, long-guage gun tests at Fort Riley, to be so entered Wheeler's cell at various times durengaged for several days, he came back ing the day. The warden asked the muryesterday afternoon entirely alone, and in derer if he had any word to leave, any such haste that he had not even reserved | message to send to his family or any request to make. Wheeler replied in scarce-"A Journal reporter read to General Miles | ly audible tones, "I guess not," and then drowsy by turns and gave no heed to the words uttered by the minister. The chapand was with him practically every moment thereafter until the trap was sprung. Mr. Henderson led the death march and was followed to the gallows by the condemned man, supported on either side by guards. Other officers followed in the rear.

Warden Reid went to Wheeler's cell at 11 o'clock and read the death warrant. Half an hour later guards took in a new black suit of clothes and a change of underclothing, in which the doomed man mechanically arrayed himself, keeping silent the while and maintaining a remarkable degree of

There have been three executions since James D. Reid became warden, but of the number this one he dreaded most. Joseph Keith was buoyed up by religious enthusiasm and went to the scaffold a religious fanatic. John Rinkard, proud of his army record, calmly faced death as he would on the battlefield. But nothing appealed to Wheeler. The prison officials could find no spot vulnerable, and, in fact, their attempts to cheer up the condemned man were met with an indifference that was astonishing. Wheeler declared early in his incarceration that he wanted to die, and that desire seemed never to leave him. A remarkable feature of Wheeler's conduct was his ability to eat. He was given his last meal at o'clock and ate quite heartily. He walked back and forth in his cell a few times, then lay down on his bed, where he remained until the chaplain joined him two hours

The execution was witnessed by only those whom the law prescribes, viz., the warden, who sprung the trap, Deputy Warden Barnard, Clerk Lewis, Chaplain Henderson, six guards, Dr. H. L. Streaker, the newly appointed prison physician, and Dr. H. W. Wilson, of Michigan City, who was the physician selected as Dr. Streaker's assistant. Wheeler's body will be interred here, members of his family or friends having made no request for it. Wheeler received no message from the outside world since two months ago, when a daughter wrote him, saying she wanted to give him a good burial.

Wheeler's crime was the murder of his son-in-law. Elias Burns, near Boonville, in Warrick county, last September. He first shot Burns through the body while he was at work in his tobacco patch and then went to the house, where he made an athim and was living with her daughter's family. Just after Wheeler had knocked ward the house, crying out that he was killed. Wheeler seized the ax from the wood nile knocked Burns down and almost cut off his head with it. Wheeler's wife saw him kill Burns, and the only defense he offered was that of insanity. After the murder he told his friends he intended to kill himself "to save some one else the ob," and did go down into the woods and shoot himself under the chin, the bulict oming out of his cheek near the eye. His dislike for the son-in-law grew out of his wife's refusal to live with him on account he was in a jealous rage and the fact that Burns and his wife protected her. He also charged them with encouraging her to get divorce. The shooting of Burns seemed to be part of a plan to get everybody out of the way who might interfere in favor of his wife when he attacked her, as he did just before Burns appeared at the house. Wheeler was sentenced to hang in April and when the case was carried to the Supreme Court a stay of execution until June 6 was granted. The Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the lower court on May 14, saying that the evidence in support of the plea of insanity was meager and unsatisfactory. It was proved that Wheeler's mother and father were cousins and that his mother was of an exceedingly calous disposition which he seemed to have inherited, but he had lived, worked, acted and talked as a sane man for more than thirty years immediately before the murder, and the first suggestion of his insanity that was ever offered was when his olea was filed in court.

The hanging of Wheeler is the third to take place within the walls of the State prison. Joseph Keith, of Warrick county, was hanged last November for the murder of Nora Kifer, and in February John